THE NEWS IN LONDON. LORD SALISBURY'S RETORT UPON SECRETARY BAYARD.

MRLIRF AT THE CLOSE OF A TEDIOUS SESSION-IN-TEREST CENTRED IN IRELAND-MR. BALFOUR'S HARDEST TASK AT HAND-THE COMTE DE PARIS-NEW BOOKS ANNOUNCED-MR. TREE'S NEW VENTURE-MISS ANDER-SON-SPEECH BY MR. INVING-MRS. POITER'S NEW DRESSES -MR. AND MRS. BLAINE. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Sept. 17 .- Lord Salisbury pays no heed to Mr. Rayard's pathetic protests against describing the Fishery Conference as a Commis-The paragraph in the Queen's Speech reads a direct retort upon the American secretary "I have agreed with the President of the United States to refer to a Joint Commission the difficult questions respecting the North American fisheries which have recently been under discussion between the two Nations." This single sentence is here regarded as contradicting every limitation which Mr. Bayard has sought or is supposed to have sought to put upon the ogreement. Lord Salisbury not only insists upon the Commission, but insists on referring to it the Alaskan and Canadian questions alike. The interest we have in separating the two is well is a sound piece of English. Mr. understood here. But what the English want is Tree's "Gringoire" is ompared with M Coquelin's, settlement which shall settle every fishery

The Queen's Speech as a whole escapes the

usual criticisms on its style. Nor do any of the Peo, le hail it as a visible sign that this wearis there been less constructive legisland lill is a measure of relief to the tenants at the landlords' expense; the Allotments bill. enables agricultural laborers to acquire each for their own tilinge, is a direct Knight, result of the last Reform bill, which gave those laborers votes; and the Mines Regulation act is, dislike of miners to being Llown up. There is now active competition between the two political parties in respect of measures benefiting either munity who between them command a majority of the votes in the country. The difficulty in getting the Allotments bill passed arose chiefly from the selfish reluctance of the Liberals to allow the Torics to get credit for such an act.

The centre of interest is now transferred from Westminster to Dullin, and gloomy predictions Queen expresses hope that the Irish legislation of the session will gradually effect complete restoration of order in that country. The interjection of the word "gradually" shows how little sanguine such expectations are. What is evident is that there will be a struggle. Neither ernment nor League is going to surrends: till each has formed a more accurate estimate of the of Mr. Dillon's defiant stirit. Mr. O'Br'en s friends complain bitterly that their hero not declare nevertheless that they are ready to share his fate. Mr. Dillon's estimate is that thirty or forty Irish Members of Parliament will follow Mr. O'Brien to gaol before the winter is over. Perhaps this computation may prove exaggerated. Mr. Belfour has gone to Dublin to govern.

When that fact becomes known throughout Ireland a change in the situation is possible enough. "The English people," says "The Dail, News," in a prophetic mood, "will never allow the Chief Secretary to impose on Ireland that peace whi h is the peace of solitude"; and it expresses the safe opinion that "a bastard Attila is out of place to-day," Not much is gained rhetorically or otherwise by calling Mr. Balfour a "bastard Attils." The truth is that this young Minister has surprised his Irish opponents. They made the mistake of despising him at first. They save discovered it, and it is not quite clear that they do not now fear him. He has disclosed in Parliament unsuspected abilities in debate and in the conduct of business. He has shown timself indifferent to attack, and capable of holling his own against the most formidable opponents. Nobody now doubts that he has courage. What ins to be proved is whether he has administrative capacity. His hardest task is before He has to rule Ireland against the will of Ireland. That is the problem of the coming The future of that unbappy country depends in no slight degree on the force of acter and the governing power of a man who six months ago was almost unknown to great majority of the English and Irish seople. He is to-day the solitary example of a living English statesman to whom the difficult and dangerous office of Chief Secretary tor Ireland has brought an increase of fame. But

The manifesto of the Comte de l'aris seems to ave produced more impression in England than France, where the tone of Republican comment n this Royalist appeal is mostly one of derision. For once M. de Cassagnac is right saving. The Legitimate Monarchy comes over to us, and adopts the principles of the Democratic pire." French Radicals are quick to see that the manifesto has made permanence of the xisting coalition between the Mir.i-try and the loyalists impracticable. "This document," says M. Clemenceau, "gives the coup de grace to M. Rouvier's alliance with the ight." Moderate publicans are perplexed and angry. They had their part of the bargain with the Monsts. It is the Monarchists who breek faith The Royalists themselves receive the declaration f their chief as so much Gospel from Mount What a would-be King will is good

dell Holmes, appears in ondon in book form and is sure, like everything to which Dr. Holmes me, of a cordial reception in England. Mr. Cabot's Life of Ralph Waldo Emerson will published by the Mesers, Macmillan, So will

Frederick Pollock, sometime the Oneen's remem brancer-which does not mean that he was keeper of the Queen's memory. The same house promises a long list of novelties, including Poems by the Stopford Brooke: "Marzio's Crucifix." by Marion Crawford; Baron Nordenskiold's "Greenland;" more Carlyle letters edited by Professor Charles Eliot Norton; "The Art of Conversation," by Professor Mahaffy, who understands how to practise it; and a new supplement to Mr Irving's (not the actor) "Annals of Our Time" coming down to and presumably inclusive of Jubilee Day.

An authentic biography of Henry Ward Beecher will be published here by Messrs. Low, Marston & Co., who also announce book with the sensational title Frozen Pirate," by the ever readable Mr. Clark Russell.

Translations of French povels into what is called English are more numerous than ever. So is the crop of Christmas books: every description of these with religious and educational works and three-volume novels written to order for Mr. Mudie, compose the majority of coming publica

The reopening of the Haymarket Theatre in troduces that very clever young actor Mr. Beerbohm Tree as a manager. The public gave him friendly welcome and he in return offered a good entertainment with promise of more to come. The new version of M. De Bauville's "Gring ire," by Messrs. Walter Besant and Walter Pollock, which served as a 'lever de rideau' but ought not to be, and was rlayed in the "The Red Lemp" which was extinguished at the end of the summer season at the Comedy Theatre was relighted at the Hay market, and burned better than ever. Lady Iree, and that pretty and engaging young actress force and fire. She made the part what it was meant to be, symmathetic, emotional and womanly throughout, and she gives every promise of reaching a high polition on the English stage

The Athensum," which has the advantage of Mr. Joseph Knight's sound and acute dramatic criticism, judges Miss Mary Anderson in "A Winter's Tale" more leniently than most of the daily papers. "Her two characters," says Mr. "are played with their former grace and Saturday Review" considers that Miss Anders of has done what in her lay to being Shakespeare into disrepute; her del very of the verse is crude and inharmonious; she never gives a glimpse of of elecution, if she could avoid sel -consciousness if she would condescend to learn the words of her part, and it she were not always posing for the photographer; the audience though occasionally

Mr. Irving has been making at Glasgow of those speeches he knows so well how to make. intended to promote right relations between the tage and the put he. The Glasgow Pen and Pencil Club gave him a supper with 200 persons present, Shakespeare, and on the place the theatre holds or ought to hold. There are passages about Shakespeare which may be commended to recote, if any there be, who take Mr. Ignatius Donnelly's nonsense seriously Mr. Irving rightly considers that Mr. Halliwell Phillips has disposed of the perverse theory that Shakespeare disliked the tage and quitted it as soon as he could. He was playing in 1610, eight years after it is known present position of the stage in the civilized wo:11 Mr. Irving cites Germany, where it is a part of properly supported by the State. He seems to have a theory that English theatres should be only is sent to prison, but is treated as a prisoner | built by the municipal ties, but that theory is not lkely to be realized in his time.

Mrs. James Brown Potter is in Paris, where Worth is composing for her several series of new costumes to be worn in America in several new and old plays. She sails from Havre for New-York on October 8.

Mr and Mrs. Blaine and family left Hemburg on Tuesday for Nuremburg, where they have dince been staying. They will presently reach Vienna, and will probably spend considerable time there and elsewhere in Austria and the South of Germany, especially in the Tyrol on their way b ck from Vienna. Then they are likely to come westward on the Southern side of the Alps-

TESTIMONY AGAINST THE POLICE. DUBLIN, Sept. 17.—At the liquest into the recent trouble at Mitchelstown, Edward Ennis, a Dublin barrister, testified that the police used their baton-u, on the horses of citizens and attacaed the crowd entirely without provocation. No one had previously ma e a disturbance, and the action of the police wawanton and uncalled for. Mr. Dillon, the witness said assisted a number of ladies into a priest's nou-e another bo y of police charged upon the square after

ROYALTIES AT A CHURCH CONSECRATION. COPENHAGEN, Sept. 17 .- The Prince of Wates and his son, Prince Albert Victor, the Emperor and Empress of Russis, the King of Greece and the King and Queen of

PLANS OF TWO YOUNG PRINCES. LONDON, Sept. 17.-Prince George, the second son the King of Greece, will serve three years in the English

Prince Philip (Duke of Orleans), the eldest son of the

THE DELEASE OF THE BRIDGEWATER ORDERED HALIFAX, Sept. 17.-The Of awa au horities have ordered Customs Collector Atwood, at Shelburne, to release the American ship Bridgewater. The Bridge when she was declared unseaworthy and was ordered to be sold. Her principal owner, a New-York gentle man, purchased her and was going on with repairs when a claim was made for cutoms duty. The owner refused to pay the claim, and the vessel was sez.d. a protest being entered.

THE QUEEN PAVORS SIR JOHN MACDONALD. OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 17 .- It is understood that an Im perial dispatch has been received which states that the Queen would be greatly please i to learn that Fir John Macdonald had been appointed Canadian representative on the Fisheries Commission. A final decision has not yet been arrived at, although it is understood that the Premier's colleagues are strongly urging him to accept

ANOTHER ARREST AT MITCHELSTOWN. DUBLIN, Sept. 17.-Mr Mandeville, who was charg with violating the Crimes Act at the same tipe that Mr.

MOVEMENT OF THE CUBAN CYCLONE. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The morning reports to the Signal Office from Havana, Cuba, indicate that the cyclonic disturbance referred to yesterday is to the west

DHULEEP SINGH LOOKING TO RUSSIA. ST. Pethassung, Sept. 17.—The Moscow Guzette openly avows sympathy with Dhulcep Singh, the Maharajan, and his claim to succeed his father as Rajah of the Punjaub. The principality has been under British

annexation being the alleged disordered state of the country following the death of Dhuleep Singh's father, Runjeet Singh.

The Guzzite, commenting on Dhuleep Singh's abandonment of his residence in England as a pensioner on the British Crown and his attemp's, resisted by England, to re-enter the Punjaub and a-sert his claims, says; "The people of India believe that Eussia will sooner or later free them from the British yoke."

MESSENGERS RETURN FROM EMIN BEY. HE LEARNS WITH SURPRISE OF THE NEAR AP-

PROACH OF STANLEY'S PARTY. LONDON, Sept. 17.-Advices from Zanzibar have been received to the effect that the messengers sent by the Consuls to apprise Emin Bey that an expedition under Henry M. Stunley had been sent to his relief, have re-turned. They state that they reached Lake Albert Nyanza, where they met Emin Bey. who was returning from an expedition to the Usungora country. Emin Bey was greatly surprised at the near appreach of the expedition, and warned his troops occupying posts on the wastern shores of the lake of the approach of Stanley. Emin Bey then returned to Wadelai to await the arrival of the expedi-

Messengers report that a flerce war has been waged between the King of Uganda and the people of Unyoro, in which the former was defeated. The country between take Albert Nyanza and Lake Muta Nzige has been devastated by the belilgerents and passage of it is difficult.

THE DIFFICULTY OVER SAMOA.

LONDON. Sept. 17.—The Post, commenting on the Samoan difficulty, says that the Washington conference will be exceedingly ill-advised if it accepts the suggestion of Germany that she shall have Upolu and Apis which contain the best had and harbors in the Samean group, and England and the United States shall take savan and Tubinta. The Post strongly advises the appointment of a native government with advisers chosen in behalf of the great Powers, but who shall be men who have no interest in or connection with trading

LIMERICK, Sept. 17.—The Lord Mayor of Limerick and Messrs, T. M. Healy and Edward Pickerszill, members market-place here to-day. One thousand persons attrate frwin, s'ood about and watched the meeting, but did not interfere with it. A covernment reporter was present and took notes of the proceedings. Succeedings, and took notes of the proceedings.

A WATER FAMINE AT WASHINGTON.

THE BURSTING OF A LARGE MAIN LEAVES A PART OF

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.-Another water famine is upon the greater portion of this city, caused by the thrd break within a short time of the thirty-six-meh water main which supplies all of Washington north of L-st. The reak is the most serious which has yet occurred, and it s feared that the northern part of the city will be with out water for some days to come. The break took place about 3 o'clock tols morning, without a moment's warning. The people in the neighborhood were startled from by the noise. On the south side of L-st., water broke from the pavement with a roar that could

RAILEOAD INTERESTS.

MR. MORGAN HAS NO FURTHER STATEMENTS. MR. MORGAN HAS NO FURTHER STATEMENTS.

It was reported in Will Street yesterday that a fresh aunouncement would be made after the close of bu iness by the Baltimore and Obio synoicate. It was intered instantly tout it concerned either the telegraph property or he examination of the affairs of the Baltimore and Obio Railroad which has been made in behalf of the syndicate. J. Pierpout Morgan and about the rumors:

"I have no statement to make beyond that printed in The Taibung this morning. There is nothing

in The Taibung tois morning. There is nothing new to-day in respect to the company or the syndicate."

About the rumor that the Western Union Company had made an other for the Baltimore and Ohm telegraph. Mr. Morgan said: "If the company has made an other, I certainly have not seen it."

A person who is familiar winthe progress of the investigation remarked: "I think that the examination has been virtually completed and with satisfactory results. I should not be surerised if some statement about it should be mode officially within a lew days. The rumors probably anticipated this action by the syndicate."

BUTTE, Mon., Sept. 17.-The Board of Trade has appointed a committee to draft a memorial to the manage ment of the Union Pacine Railway, showing that the rate on salt is now \$16 a ton from Salt Lake, while coa is hauled from Rock spring, Wyoming, much further, for

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. St. Louis, Sept. 17 (Special).—The rate cutting to Eastern points is still going on here. The Ohio ani Mississippi to-day cut another slice off the rates. he single New-York rate by the Erie through route was cut \$1, reducing it to \$18. Rochester was mided to the list at \$15 90 for the round trip and Washington was given the Baltimore rate of \$25. The other points were cut down \$2, making hunal \$13 50; lagara Falls \$15 50; Ceveland \$13 25, and Chromani was cut \$1, making the round trip rate \$6, wabash met every cut in its territory as soon as it was made, the Bee Line following the Wabash cut, he time limit on the New York and Fhiladelphia round trip rates ex res to-night and these tickets will be taken off sale. The others continue until enterpret 24.

PITTSHURG, Penn., Sept. 17.-The Missouri Pacific and ta leased lices (which include all of the Gould system of raticords) has accepted the Pennsylvania Company's

conditions in regard to the sale of through tickets, and to-day the sale of such tickets over that system was resumed at all stations on the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, including the Vandalia line.

They, Sept. 17.—The Fitchburg Railroad Company has obtained writs of certification compel the assessors of the towns of Hoosac, Pittstown and Schachticeke to rethe towns of Hoosae, Pittstown and Schachtleoke to reduce the assessed valuation on the preperty of the railroad company, and which was acquired from the Iroy and Besten and Boston, Hoosae Tunnai and Western companies. The assessors have assessed the property of the railroad company at \$30,000 a mile. The company asks to have the assessment reduced to \$10,000 a mile.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Sept. 17.—The sale of the Eastern Division and of the branches of the Central low ern Division and of the branches of the containing Railway took place to-day. P. T. Lomax, special master, conducted the sale. They were boucht to by James Thompson, of New York. for the Stickney Reorganization Committees. The Eastern Division brought (contained to the Committees of the Eastern Division brought (contained to the Committees). The Eastern Division brought (contained to the Committees) and the branches \$400,000. The main line will be sold on September 28.

SUIT INDIRECTLY AFFECTING MITKIEWICZ. BALTIMORY, Sept. 17 (Special). - A suit which it is selieved is in.end-d to shut off Count Mitsie vioz's Chinese telembone scheme has been entered American Bell Telephose Company in the United Furnbull, the inventor of the long-austage telephone The judges of the court upon the bill in equity filed by the Bell company to-day signed an order providing that notif the hearing of the motion the defendant is re-strained from directly or ind rectly making, using or not save do show cause why an injunction should not save against him. Turnbull has seen trying to come! the Mitkiewicz company to pay him a handsome royalty for the use of his instruments, but the B-il comeany is fighting both furnbull and the

IRISHMEN READY FOR THEIR MASS MEETING. The Irish Patriots met last night in Stuyvesaut Hall to was appointed to secure apeakers and make all neces-sary arrangements for the indignation meeting to be held on Wednesday night in Cooper Union, to protest against English describin and murder is Ireland. They reported that in addition to Professor Mezzeroff they had secured Victor Drury. Robert Bilaser, J. J. McKen-na and others, and that all arrangements for the great THE CENTENNIAL DAY.

EXERCISES IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, GREAT GATHERING OF CELEBRATED MEN TO HEAR THE PRESIDENT'S AND JUSTICE MILLER'S ORATIONS. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—The curtalu has fallen upon tion's happiness in its stability, power and endurance. The last set was the grandest of all and worthily completed a celebration which the wudest dreams of the The scene in Independence Square this morning can only be fitly described as glorious. A stand had been erected across the entire length of the square, extending out into the open space for 250 feet. Its outermost extension was in the form of an arch, around which a circle of chairs was placed for the accommodation of the Presidential party. A deak draped with the National colors stood in the centre of this arch, from which the speakers of the these were chairs reserved for the Centennial Commisslop, invited guests, judges, diplomats, Senators, Repre-Besides these at least 15,000 people occupied chairs on the platform and out from it in the open space toward Walnut-st, the people stood in a deuse mass to the number of not less than 30,000.

It was a picture of human interest never to be forthing, and even less than this number were able to hear; then they dispersed slowly and reluctantly; the sentiments inspired by the occasion that had brought them torether were not to be dispelled easily. Under a great tree n the square a dozen big cameras were placed affd leveiled their reproducing fronts at the crowd, the grand stand, the President and the successive orators. A great thick rope, ten feet out from the stand, held back the crowd ; but they swayed against it with such overwhelming power t' at, but for the burly forms of a hundred huge policemen, it would have been reduced to the thick-

The President arrived at 11:30 o'clock, with Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary Bayard, Private Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Postmaster-General Vilas and Mrs. Vilas. The ripging of the bell in the tower of the State House announce I the presence of the carriages containing the Presidential party at the Chestnut Street entrance. When they reached the aisle door loading down to the people. The bell-ringer in the tower claused aloud swelled the poise into something like thunder. It was a ight as one usually hears when the President of the fellow-citizens. Had one man in every ton roared a ombined noise of perhaps 5,000 people. I doubt f one-fiftieth took part in the demonstration.

of the part in the demonstration, and Mrs. Cleveland advanced into the dual ray which all the scale of the American Union to attempt, was only the suffering of our soldiers could not force the several states of the American Union to attempt, was only the suffering of our soldiers could not force the several states of the American Union to attempt, was only the suffering of our soldiers could not force the several states of the American Union to attempt, was only the suffering of our soldiers could not force the several states are due to the American Union to attempt, was attempted to the suffering of the Constitutional Convention, and then continued: a representative a body of great men the nature of things be gathered in one Cleveland state Civerage and the state of the Constitutional Convention, and then continued: It is a matter for protound redection by the philosophical statesman, that while the most efficient motive into other states in the two others are controlled to the control in decision that the control of the control in the state of the Constitutional Convention, and then continued: It is a matter for protound redection to the state of the Constitutional Convention, and then continued: It is a matter for protound redection to the section of the control in the state of the control of a Congress which was by that make the count of the control of a Congress which was by that the control of the control of a Congress which was by that was supposed to be on the Manager of the control of the Congress which was by the state of the Constitutional Constitutions of the control of the control of a Congress which was by that the control of the control The President and Mrs. Cleveland advanced into the arch and bowed for half a minute to the throng; then hey took armebairs just in front of the chair in which vaile the original engrossed copy, with all the signatures of the delegates, stood upon the chair. A full list of the sminent Americans who sat near their Chief Magistrate place. Next Mr. Cleveland sat ex-President Hayes, and about him were grouped Hannibal Hamilto, General Sheridan, Chief Justice Waite, Justices Stanley Matthows, Blatchford and Miller, Senator Ingalis, Senator Evarts, Secretary Bayard, Secretary Fairchild and eight States were seated in the rear of this distinguished . Potter and Cardinal Globous were seated side by side. If these prelates were entirely harmonious in sentiment they were not in costame. The scarlet of the Cardinal's certainly succeeded in conveying the impression that Cardinal was attended by Archbishop Ryan and Bishop

THE OPENING CHORUS BY THE CHILDREN.
The exercises were begun immediately upon the Presipublic schools and trained with much care for this occayoung voices deligated the crowd. Then Bishop Potter, led by the chairman of the Centennial Commission, John A. Kasson, advanced to the flag-covered pulpit and reverently raised his hand. tection of and blessing upon the affairs of an empire of sixty millions of freemen. Mr. Kasson's speech in review of the work whose fruit was now manifest to the world, though it did not reach many ears, won him a rousing reception. The energy, tirelessness and resolution which were indispensable to the Commission's success, were fully apparent in Mr. Kasson's sharp, learly defined features. The people saw there one of the most obvious reasons why all the arrangements for these exercises had been so perfectly made, and it was this rather than Mr. Kasson's excellest, but almost unheard. remarks, that the populace applauded. A superb chorus of men's volces rendered Mendelssohn's music and Schiller's lines " Appeal to Truth." Could this exquisite vo calization, accompanied as it was by the simply perfect music of the Marine Band, have t music of the Marine Band, heard under a roof, it would captivated the people; but in this im-mense area, and upon this innumerable throng its melodious strains were completely lost. Only those within a radius of twenty feet of the leader could

Then the President rose and was led forward. There was some faint cheering, and he began his address. He spoke in a loud, clear, penetrating tenor tone, and was heard to infinitely better advantage than any other speaker of the day. No notes assisted the delivery of what he had to say. He even easayed to quote long passages from John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, and though he did not quote them accurately he did no great violence to the sentiment. He contrived to mar which of the beautind rhythm that is so grateful a charm in Franklin's remark that he had the happiness to know that it was a rising and not a setting sim. Mr. Cleveland was dressed in a tightly-fitting black frock coat between the buttons of which his right band rested. In the other hand he held a tolded programme of the occasion, He talked with case, and intonated his words with much of that careful sounding that distinguishes George William Curtis. As a result they ponetrated through a remarkable circle and second for him unmistabile would be stendingly imposing if he only possessed what Americans call "style"; but there is nothing characteristic about Mr. Cleveland, unless it he the expression of resolution which statiers in a perpetual frow his hexacteristic about Mr. Cleveland, unless it he the expression of resolution which statiers in a perpetual frow his hexacteristic about Mr. Cleveland, unless it he the expression of resolution which statiers in a perpetual frow his hexacteristic about Mr. Cleveland, unless it he the expression his intereys He looks as if he had a great lead of flocture of iron in his system, but he does not possess any statiectively surreable expression. His simile is pleasant—very pleasant if you look only at the smile.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAID. heard to infinitely better advantage than any other

It was thought that his speech sourcely rose to the height expected of it, either in originality or in power. The President does not claim to be an orator, though be does not shirk speech-making and has frequently exing in his manner to-day indicated the least emb rrass-ment, he produced only the ordinary platitudes that have been in every Fourth of July speech for 100 years. This

fined it in the story of bloody foreign conquests, for his Government has been content to care for its own domain and propie.

It is should rejoice because the work of framing our Constitution was completed one hundred vers une to-day, and also because when completes it established a free Government. He should rejoice because this Constitution and Government have servived as long, and also because they have arrived with so many bleasants on they demonstrated so fully the strength and value of wondows growth an advantage of the strength and value of wondows growth and achievements of the constitution through contribution to one. We mai fail to be duly thankful or all institution to run one hundred years, and discounting of the wondows growth and turies to come. We mai fail to be duly thankful or all institution to run on hundred years, and discoulties of the growth them hand, and the dangers avoided in the task of forming "a more perfect Union" between disjointed and harmon ones Stares, with interests and opinious Tridle II diverse and studiously mandanted. The persecutives of the convention which undertook the labor of proparing our Constitution are apparent in these excuest words of one of the most illustrates and continued reasonings with each other, our different seat thents on almost every question—several of the convention which undertook the labor of proparing our different seat thents on almost every question—several of the most illustrate and continued reasonings with each other, and related by proof of the imperfection of the human annier, standing. We, threed, seem to test our own was to political window, since we have been running about in earch of it. We have sone back to ancient in a ore for models of government, and east inced the different forms of those republics which, having been formed with the seeds of their own dissolution, now no longer exist. In this annation of this assemb

It would be obviously unfair to compare the Presideut's remarks with the classic and elaborate address of quent voice. His Memorial Oration was in part as

follows:

The end of this War of the Revolution, which had established our entire independence of the crown of Great Stituln, and which had caused us to be recognized theoretically as a member of the family of nations, forming with an empty treasury, an impaired credit, a country drained of its wealth and impoverished by the exhaustive struggle. For all these evils the limited and imperfect powers conferred by the Articles of Confederation afforded no adequate remedy. The Congress, in which was vested all the authority that those articles granted to the General Government, struggled hope lessly and with constant failure from the treaty of peace with Enisand, in 1783, until the formation of the new Constitution. Many suggestions were made for cularring the powers of the Frieral Government in regard to particular subjects. None were successful and none proposed the only true remedy, namely, authority in the National Government to enforce the powers which were cutrusted to it by the Articles of Confederation by its own immediate and direct action on the people of the States.

bill of cleats. The Constitution, however, was not void of such protection. It provided for the great writ of haboas corpus, the means by which all unlawful imprisonments and restraints upon personal illoury had dening the control of the control

PRICE THREE CENTS.

TWO VALUABLE GOLD BRACELETS STOLEN.

A CASE BROKEN OPEN LAST THURSDAY-A WATCH-MAN WHO SAW NOTHING.
The Metropolitan Museum of Art has sustained

serious loss through a bold and successful robbery which was perpetrated three days ago, but On Thursday morning between 10 and 11 o'clock a thief pried open one of the cases that contains some of the most highly prized portions of the famous collection dag up at Kurium, Cyprus, by General di Cesnola, and carried away a pair of the case. Their intrinsic worth is estimated at about \$1,000, but from an archaeological or anticulable.

is perhaps the rarest and most valuable of all the articles found at Cyprus. It includes the official seal of Thotmes III, a King of Egypt, who conquered Cyprus about 1400 years B. C.; Babylonian cylinders or records of fine stene which Rawlinson and Sayce refer to dates 2700, 3100 and 3500 years ago; a gold armiet of a King of Paphos, and a multitude of other precious objects that were placed as votive offerings in the unknown temple at Kurium which it was the General's good fortune to discover These bracelets are believed to be at least 2 700 years old. Their singular beauty has long made them objects of admiration to the most casual obas to their original ownership on the part of scholars and archmologists. They were of soild gold, about four inches in diameter, richly carved and studged with all manner of precious g ms.

in the same compartment with them were other bracelets and personal jewelry of less value, none of which was no ested. This, it is believed, indicates that the thief had another motive than that of obtaining the money he could get for the bracelets after melting them down. Their antiquarian value, he doubtiess believed, would cause a heavy authorities think.

The robbery occurred in broad daylight with the watchmen all on duty. It is known to have at 10 o'clock each morning all the cases are cleaned or dusted by the employes. An hour later the custodian of the building goes through each gallery to see that the work is done properly. Everything was all right, the Museum officials declare, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning. At 11 o'c ock a reporter of The Commercial Advertiser and another gentleman, who happened to be in the Museum at the time, discov-

Had any clew to the perpetrator yet been discovered? Mr. Hall said be could not answer this question or give any information as to what steps may been taken to apprehend the thief.

"We are not asleep up here! assure yen," he continued, but I don't wisa to say whether inspector Birnes's services have been called mor not. This publicity will greatly impede our efforts, at all events, and I'm sorry anything has been suid."

"Is this toe first loss of the kind that the Museum has sustained?" was asked.

Mr. Hall thought for some time before replying. At last he said that he believed it was. A great robbery had been planned some years ago, but this had been frustrated by the vigitance of the Museum guistodian and his assistants. In subsequent conversation Mr. Hall conveyed the idea that be thought the thief belonged to one of the Yorkville gangs that frequent the Park a great deal.

A further effort was made to see General di

deal.

A further effort was made to see General di Cesnola and obtain from him some definite information as to what protection the Museum really had against thieves and burglars, but although it was generally understood that he was in the building Mr. Hall declared that he would not be seen. He also refused to allow the broken case to be examined.

PRACTICALLY ROYCOTTED BY FRIENDS OF THE COOK COUNTY BOODLE &.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 (Special).—One of the members of the jury which sentenced the boodlers to the penitenti-De Young before serving on the jury was storekeeper in one of the snops at Pullman. When he visited the snops after the trial he found a new man in his

after the trial he found a new man in his place and he was assigned to another job less lucrative. Haif a dozen persons told him that he had made a kreat mistake as a juror, that he outhet to have veted the other way and earned \$10,000 instead of helping to convict innocent uses.

"I heard this sort of thing so much," said Mr. De Young, "that I really began to believe that I had made a great mistake. But that belief was soon dispelled by the action of the men who were trying to inculcate it in me. They had me shifted from one position to another, always going lower, of course, till I was satisfied they wanted to get rid of me. Then I quit of my own accord."

HEIRS OF A SPANISH GENERAL FROM KENTUCKT LOUISVILLE, Sept. 17 (Special).—Senor Meredith Featheringill was the name on a letter received a few days ago at the New-Alban post office. It bore the postmark of Madrid, Spain, and was in Spanish. Mr. Featheringill, to whom the letter was directed, has One of them is the wife of Henry Chambers, of New-Albany, and the letter was sent to her. It wa from the spanish Government, and told of the death in Africa of General John Featheringill, of the spanish Army. He leaves an estate in that country estimated to be worth \$1,000,000, with no direct heir. His brother is instructed to present his claims, and the property will be divided. General Featheringili was born to kentucky but at an eart, age he ra, away from home and went to Cuba. He afterward went to Spains and toined the Spanish army at a private. He was alvanced until he became a General. When he met his death he was on an important mission for his adopted. Government. The particulars of his death are not known, but from the meagre details it is inforred that his camp was attacked by natives, and that the commander was killed before they could be beaten off. Mrs. chambers will write again to the Spanish Government, and when convinced that there is no mistake will go to that country. to be worth \$1,000,000, with no direct heir.

LEWISTON, Ill., "ept. 17 (Special).—Rather an amusing statement has been made by W. R. McLaren. ex-County Clerk, who has been discovered to be \$6,000 short in his cierk, who has been discovered to be 26,000 and the in accounts. Anlarced does not deny that he is short, but asserts that he supposed the county had settled with him and intended to give him the amount named. He had insisted to his bondamen up to this thus that his accounts were all right. A committee was appointed to either actile with him or his tondamen or bring aut. It is alleged that the money was spent in fast diving.

MORE SCHOOLS NE DED IN BROOKLYN. A large indignation moving was held in the Twenty-litth Ward on Friday to protest age ust the